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1917 FIFTY-FIFTH ANNUAL ISSUE.
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8.00 " " " " " "	" " " " " "
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11.30 " " " " " "	" " " " " "
12.30 p.m. to 1.15 p.m.	" " " " " "
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NIGHT CLAS.	
8.00 p.m. to 9.00 p.m.	Every Half-Hour.
11.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m.	Every Quarter-Hour.
SUNDAYS.	
7.30 a.m. to 8.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
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NIGHT CLAS. on Week Days.	
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TIME-TABLE.

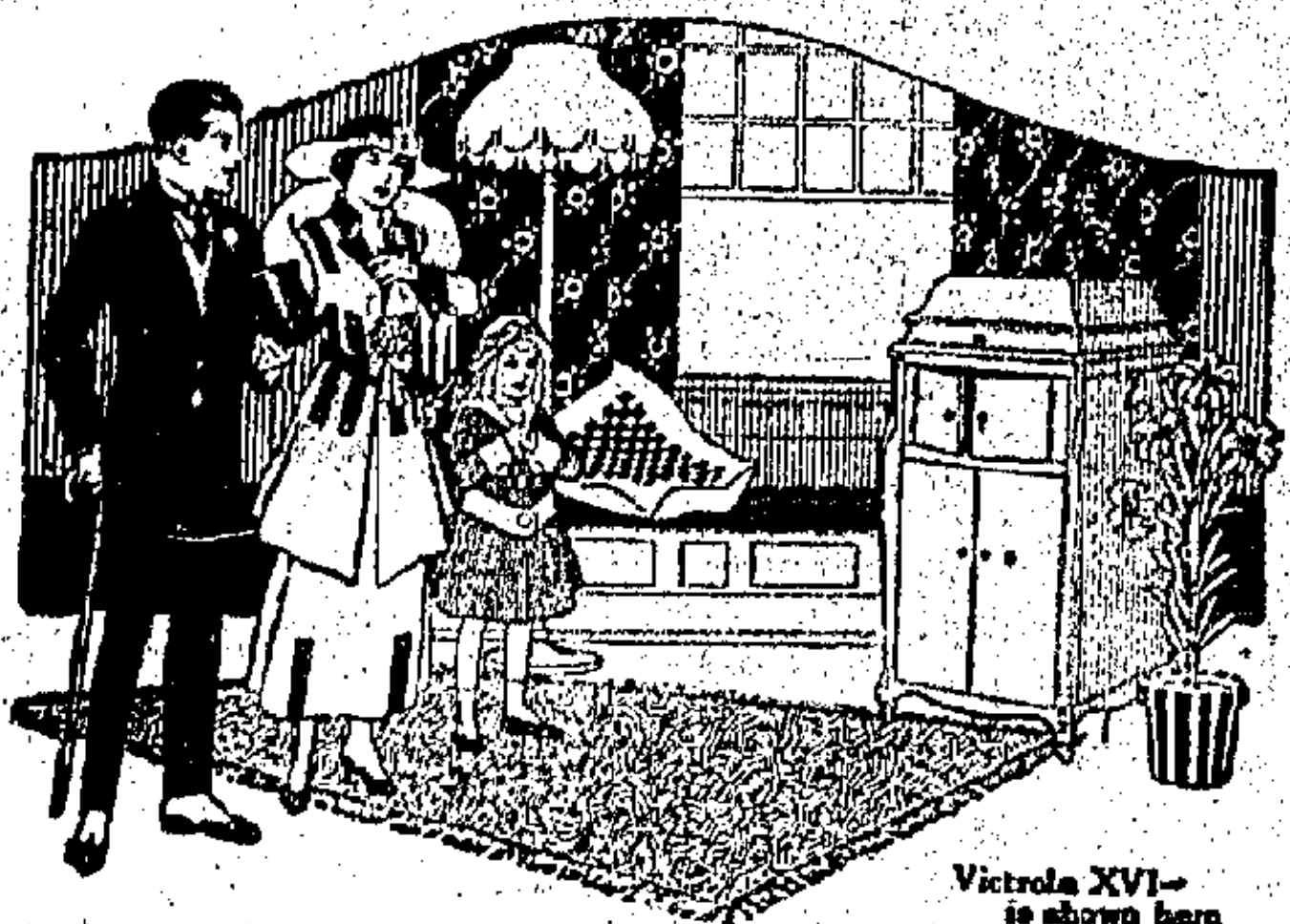
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OWATON																				
East Side Dep.	7.35	11.16	1.25	4.40	1.25	4.40	1.25	4.40	1.25	4.40	1.25	4.40	1.25	4.40	1.25	4.40	1.25	4.40	1.25	4.40
SHEN LUNG																				
Richmond dep.	10.02	6.02	4.30	11.46	1.56	4.30	11.46	1.56	4.30	11.46	1.56	4.30	11.46	1.56	4.30	11.46	1.56	4.30	11.46	1.56
St. Paul dep.		5.12	4.27	11.02		5.12	4.27	11.02		5.12	4.27	11.02		5.12	4.27	11.02		5.12	4.27	11.02
Parling		5.12	4.27	11.02		5.12	4.27	11.02		5.12	4.27	11.02		5.12	4.27	11.02		5.12	4.27	11.02
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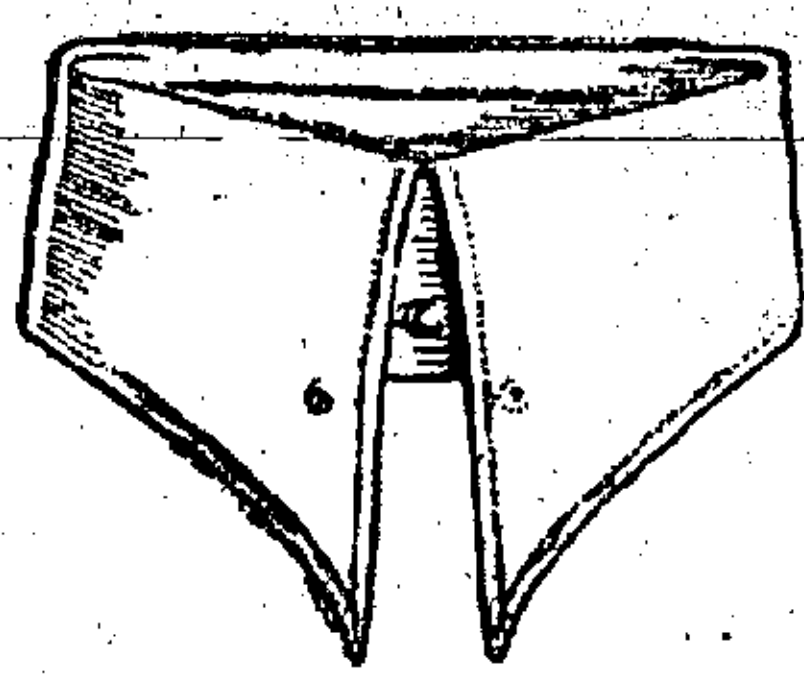
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[76-4]

INDIA CHOLAGOGUE

AN EFFECTIVE REMEDY

FOR

MALARIAL FEVER.

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AND SOLD BY ALL LEADING CHEMISTS.

[83-3]

NEW GERM—"SPIROCHETTE"

CAUSE OF ERUPTIVE TYPHUS.

Professor Kenzo Futaki has just discovered, after three years' original research work in the Japanese Imperial Government Laboratory, the specific cause in Eruptive Typhus. He calls this new germ the Spirochete Exanthematophila. In a series of patients who have died from Eruptive Typhus he has clearly demonstrated the presence of this Spirochete in the blood. The eighth patient died in 20 days after contracting the disease, which probably accounts for the absence of the bacteria in that particular post-mortem. Prof. Futaki has succeeded in infecting a number of monkeys and guinea-pigs with the Spirochete taken from the Eruptive Typhus patients, and from these monkeys infected with the germ he has discovered the identical Spirochete.

The Japanese medical profession has been in a state of confusion and after thorough investigation accepted its accuracy. In St. Luke's International Hospital he demonstrated to the staff the presence of Spirochete Exanthematophila in sections of kidneys taken both from human bodies and from monkeys dead from the disease.

A MOST VALUABLE MEDICAL ACQUISITION. The discovery of the cause of Eruptive Typhus just at this time is especially interesting because, owing to the war, there has been a great increase of the disease both in Japan and in the Slav countries. There have been severe epidemics of Eruptive Typhus in the trenches on the French Front, as well as on the Eastern Front, and especially in Rumania has the disease done devastating work on both the Army and the civil population. Recently the Rumanian Government has asked the Japanese Government to send 100 Japanese doctors to Rumania to assist them in combating the disease and instituting sanitary measures to control the epidemic.

Eruptive Typhus is an infectious disease, and it has been known as "hospital fever," "spotted fever," "all fever," "camp fever," "ship fever," and by other similar names. Eruptive Typhus has been one of the greatest epidemics of the world, and it has almost always accompanied war and famine. Its gradual disappearance has been a great triumph of modern sanitation, and its recent recurrence in the war-zone is a mute tribute to the unsanitary condition and suffering of the allied Armies at the Front. It is a disease associated with filth and overcrowding. Russia has always been a stronghold of the disease, and it is largely endemic in all Slav countries.

THE DISEASE HAS BEEN STUDIED IN AMERICA. Brill, of New York, has studied a large number of cases which apparently were Eruptive Typhus Fever, and another American physician, Anderson, has made extensive investigation into the pathology of the disease. A prominent Chicago physician and research worker, Dr. Kinkade, lost his life in Mexico City trying to discover the cause of the fever.

This new discovery of Prof. Futaki will be received with a great deal of interest by the whole medical profession of the world and it is to be hoped that it will form an important link in establishing some specific treatment for the cure of the disease. The mortality in Typhus in Japan is about 22 per cent. Of course, in overcrowded camps and unhygienic surroundings the mortality is much higher.

Prof. Futaki is already well-known to scientific workers in the medical profession through his discovery about a year and a half ago of the cause of the fever which arises from a rat bite. This also is due to a Spirochete, and he gave it the name of the Spirochete Morus-Muris (rat bite fever spirochete).—*Japan Gazette.*

YOKOHAMA'S JUBILEE MEMORIAL HALL.

The opening of Yokohama's Jubilee Hall took place on June 31st. The foundation-stone was laid on July 1st, 1900. The building stands in commemoration of the opening of Yokohama to foreign trade. Looking back it is difficult to realize that Yokohama was an unimportant fishing village sixty years ago. From a hamlet of a few houses, Yokohama has grown in the short space of two generations to be one of the important trading centres of the world. The population is estimated at over 400,000. The Memorial Hall covers 400 *tesho*, and is finished on the outside in red brick, trimmed with white granite. The tower, in which a light shines out nightly as a beacon, rises 114 feet two inches. The building on the side presents varied types of design, although the architecture of the Renaissance period prevails. It is well suited to entertainments in both Western and Japanese style, being provided with a large auditorium, lecture hall, banquet rooms, and suites for business concerns. The auditorium, which is 63 feet square, is well lighted and has good acoustic properties. It will accommodate over 1,200 people, and has a stage, sufficiently large, to allow of theatrical productions.

The reception hall is on the first floor, while just above it, on the second floor, is the banquet room. Just adjoining the banquet room is a special waiting room. This is the finest room in the building, and is said to have been modelled after the Phoenix Hall in the Imperial Palace. The floor and ceiling are of inlaid woods, with a wainscoting of Japanese hardwood about four feet high. The walls are covered with a warm brown silk, and a white marble fireplace stands on one side of the room. The curtains are also of silk. Over the door is a plaque; the original handwriting of Prince Tokoyama. There are two suites of office and reception rooms on the second floor.

Passing a hand over his forehead, the worried drill sergeant paused for breath as he surveyed the knock-kneed recruit. Then he pointed a scornful finger. "No," he declared, "you're hopeless. You'll never make a soldier. Look at you now. The top 'alf of your legs is standin' to attention, an' the bottom 'alf is standin' at ease!"

JAPAN'S PART IN THE WAR.

In the course of an article contributed to the *Daily Chronicle*, Mr. N. Kato, London editor of the *Osaka Mainichi*, writes—

From time to time a curious question is put to us by many Englishmen: "What is Japan doing in the war?"—as if Japan has ceased to fight, if not entirely ceased to be one of the Allies! The question somewhat annoys us, not because our part seems small, for we know it is not, but because we notice here a certain tendency of thought, of rather a misunderstanding, among the people of the Western Allies that, thanks to the great distance, Japan is reaping some rich harvest at a small cost paid at the earlier stage of the war. This is an utter mistake. Japan is by no means profiteering; on the contrary, she is suffering from the consequence of the world-struggle as much as any of the Allied nations, with the exception of Belgium and Serbia, not to mention France, the main theatre of the battle. Except for a few lucky speculators, shipowners, and manufacturers of war material, who no doubt are making big profits out of the war, the people at large are suffering from the enormous increase in the cost of living, and the nation as a whole is no richer than before on account of the heavy military and naval expenditures.

Only the other day I was chatting with one of the most influential Japanese bankers here in London, and he readily confirmed my view that there is no greater mistake than to suppose that Japan is making money out of the war. He was most emphatic in asserting that the sooner the war is over the better for the Japanese industry. In spite of all that Japan is firmly resolved to go through this war until the cause of the Allies is completely victorious. That is why she has spared no effort in her co-operation with the Allies both on land and on water. That is why Japan has mobilised the whole of her industrial resources in order to supply munitions to her Allies, especially Russia. And that is why she is always ready to meet the wishes of her Allies in the way of naval and military operations whenever the need for her assistance occurs.

People who do not think much may wonder why Japan has not yet sent her troops to Europe. In fact, we are often put to this question, as if Japan is shirking the responsibility of doing so for her selfish interest. But are they aware of the fact that in order to send only one division of the army from Japan no fewer than 20 or 30 big liners and cargo boats are required for its transport, beside a considerable number of warships for its escort? And that for only one odd division! Suppose we send over ten divisions, which will be of some use, more than one million of Japanese tonnage will be taken up, which is now being used for far more essential purposes of the war. It is for the Allies to decide whether this is a paying business or not, especially at a time when there is such a dearth of tonnage as now. It is small wonder, then, that Japan has never been asked by the Allies to send troops to Europe. If, however, she were asked to help in this way, I am firmly convinced that she would not hesitate to concur with the wishes of her gallant Allies. At the same time I cannot help wishing that such a contingency will never arise.

DISCIPLINARY PUNISHMENT OF O.S.K. OFFICERS.

AN EXTRAORDINARY INCIDENT.

Captain Yamane and seven other officers formerly belonging to the O.S.K. steamer *Kasado Maru* have been subjected to disciplinary punishment, consisting of the reduction of their salaries. The circumstances leading to their punishment, as reported by Japanese papers, and quoted by the *Japan Chronicle*, are as follows:—

It appears that when the Osaka Shosen Kaisha opened its South American line some time ago, the *Kasado Maru* was selected as the first ship on the new line. She left Kobe at the beginning of February, and proceeded to Buenos Aires by way of Bombay, and returned to Osaka towards the end of May. While at Hongkong on her outward voyage Capt. Yamane and seven other officers sent a telegram to the head office of the Osaka Shosen Kaisha, asking for a war-time allowance equal to four months' salary for the voyage on the ground of the submarine danger on the Bombay route. The request was refused pending receipt of a reply to their demand. In these circumstances the Company had no alternative but to concede, to their demand, and the *Kasado Maru* left Hongkong several days after the advertised date. When the steamer returned from South America, the Company ordered all the officers to leave the ship, and after making inquiries into the circumstances leading them to bring forward their demand, subjected them to the disciplinary punishment mentioned above.

It is explained by the Company that though the officers have been punished for their extraordinary behaviour, they have also been rewarded for having successfully accomplished a difficult voyage. On the whole, the officers are said to be satisfied with the treatment of the Company.

"ENLIST MARRIED MEN."

Miss Jeannette Rankin, the member for Montana, told the House of Representatives that the Government should be urged to withhold young unmarried men from the army in order that girls in the next few years would not have to pick their husbands from the old and enfeebled. It would be better for the State to draw upon married men of military age and support their dependents than be faced with the prospect of a far inferior generation.

Miss Rankin is the only woman member of the House of Representatives.

RUMOURS OF PEACE.

[BY "AN ENGLISHMAN."]

There is nothing more dangerous in war than rumours of peace, which merely flatter a groundless hope and weaken the arm of our soldiers. It is with a certain satisfaction, therefore, that we read the speech, recently delivered, of the German Chancellor.

Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg has changed his tone and his demeanour since last Christmas, when, in the ill-fitting robes of a beneficent conqueror, he threw a German peace to his enemies, as a man might throw a crust to a dog.

To-day he is at greater pains to reconcile the factions warring in Prussia than to offer terms to England and France and their Allies. He frankly admits that he sees no readiness for peace on our part, as, indeed, he does not, and he framed not a single sentence which we may not accept as of good augury for the future.

There he stands, hustled this way and that by two bitterly opposed parties. On the one hand, Herr Scheidemann and his friends demand a mutual understanding. On the other, the Junkers clamour that the Chancellor shall not divulge his war aims, lest he claim something less than the whole world. And the Chancellor recognises that his only chance of remaining in office is to preserve a stony silence.

Even if he had a plan he would lock it up in his breast, since he cannot afford to offend Herr Ledebour, who hints at revolution, or the Pan-Germans, who will be content with nothing less than all Belgium and Northern France as far as the mouth of the Somme, with Verdun and Belfort thrown in. Such was the scheme which he sketched before the declaration of war, and such is the scheme which they pretend they can still make a reality after the defeat of the Marne and the countless heavy blows which have been inflicted upon them at Verdun, on the Somme, and in the Battle of Arras.

But in spite of the Pan-Germans, Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg speaks in a far more modest voice than that to which he once tried to accustom us. The war which three years ago was to be the swift instrument of Germany's glory is now "an insane slaughter of nations." Who would the insanity, Mr. Chancellor, who willed it? We all remember the manifold benefits which Europe was promised at the outset. "Our might shall create a new law in Europe," screamed Harden. "Germany is striking. When she has won new domains for her genius the priesthoods of all the gods will praise the good war."

The good war, indeed! It is now insane slaughter, merely because the Huns have not seized, with their blood-stained hands, the dominion of the world. Not even Herr Harden calls it "good" now, nor the egregious Oswald, who in the first flush of victory lamented that "unhappily the time is not yet sufficiently developed to establish peace in a peaceful way," and who proved his easy command of the scientific method by announcing that English policy counteracted "the eminently peaceful sentiment of the greatest part of the people, and especially of the German Emperor."

They do not hold this arrogant language to-day. The fanatics are cured of their fanaticism. The sword hangs by a thread over their heads, and they know not when it will fall upon them. So they who not long since shouted "Victory upon victory" are forced to be content with small things. In the very moment of proclaiming that the Boches' military position has never been so good since the beginning of the war, Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg admits that he and his countrymen stand upon the defensive. "The enemy in the west," says he, "in spite of his most terrible losses, cannot break through." That is not the spirit in which the earth is conquered, and which contemplates the happy day when Germany alone of the nations remains armed and all the others, gathering round her, are organised in quiet obedience to her will.

Ever since the Battle of the Marne the Huns have been inventing short cuts to victory. The pious, silent, placable Germans, invented by Carlyle, had no existence then, and are still farther away from reality to-day. When their forty years of preparation proved unavailing, they were obsessed by an hysteria of hope. The valiant Zeppelins, which had laid all London and most of England in ruins, would bring the proud Islanders to their knees. Nowadays we do not hear much of Zeppelins. And then Herr Oswald, asks the world to keep its eye upon potash, which, says he, will play a great part in the potash conference.

If it is potash, or its absence, which shall subdue us, what becomes of Odin and Thor, and the Knight in Shining Armour, and the Mailed Fist, and all the other fly-blown trappings of the Hohenzollern? But the Chancellor, who has forgotten Zeppelins and knows nothing of potash, pins all his faith to the U-boats. He is convinced of their prowess. He thinks that "even neutrals will recognise this." Truly the victim would be blind who saw not the skull and cross-bones when the pirate unfurled them in his face.

For our part, we are content to leave the issue to time and our Admiralty. We would merely point out that the new domains of the German genius are still visionary, and that the priesthoods of all the gods have not yet raised their voices in praise of the good war.

GETTING ON WITH THE WAR.

Our own discussion upon the aims of the war, heard in the House of Commons, was at once more candid and more clearly defined than the vague murmurings of Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg. Though it opened under the malign influence of Mr. Snowden it ended in a unanimous approval of that which we mean to attain. Since the beginning of the war our purpose has never wavered nor changed. We demanded reparation and indemnity then, and we demand reparation and indemnity now. Before Germany is permitted to resume her peaceful occupations, Belgium and Northern France must be built up again and put into the same position of prosperity and ease which they enjoyed before the horde of barbarians overran them.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

A NEW EXPLOSIVE.

MOST POWERFUL EVER DISCOVERED.

The announcement of the discovery of an explosive many times stronger than dynamite, trinitrotoluol, or any explosive made on May 28th by Dr. Dayve B. De Wailoff, Vice-President of the American Medico-Pharmaceutical League, a member of the league for the enforcement of Peace, and a surgeon on the list of the Naval Reserve, who resides at 451, Forty-seventh Street, Brooklyn.

Dr. De Wailoff made his announcement in the Hotel Astor at the annual convention of the Medico-Pharmaceutical League. He said that, unofficially, he and his son Morton, who was assisting him when they made the discovery, had called the new explosive "Terrorall." As illustrative of its strength, the doctor said that five grains of "Terrorall" would be sufficient to destroy the Woolworth Building, and a large charge of it would have force enough to blow up the Palisades.

Dr. De Wailoff was to speak on "Prevention and Treatment of Poliomyelitis," but he did not touch upon that subject because, he said, he wanted to impress upon chemists and members of the medical profession how much more important now is the question of assisting the United States to win the fight for democracy. He read a message of greeting and a pledge of support from the league to President Wilson and Congress. This was adopted. Dr. De Wailoff then said:—

In experimenting about a year ago with my son, who is a chemist, we discovered an explosive force so tremendous that one-millionth of a grain blew into bits a heavy Wedgwood mortar. We are now at work on the problem of the safe handling of this explosive, and I hope that by the time our boys reach the other side we shall have solved this. Until we bring calamity home to the German people, I am afraid they will still bow down to Kaiserism.

After the meeting Dr. De Wailoff threw more light on his discovery of terrorall, but he refused to tell whether the explosive had been brought to the attention of the Government. The discovery was entirely accidental, he said. He and his son were working to discover a cheap substitute for gasoline. They held to a theory that a substitute could be produced from chemical combinations as well as from crude oil, and their experiments carried them far afield in many directions.

It was while working on an unusual combination of chemicals that an almost infinitesimal particle dropped into the mortar, came into combination with a particle of another chemical, and the resultant explosion shook the laboratory and shattered the mortar. Although the doctor would not discuss what elements entered into the combination of destruction he did say that it was entirely a domestic product and that large quantities could be obtained in the East. He said that it could be carried in a gelatine capsule and would burn like a match.

Dr. De Wailoff also told the league that firebrands should be scattered over German cities from aircraft, so the cities might be destroyed and the people still have opportunities for escape with their lives. He said it was apparently forgotten that long ago a solution had been announced that would ignite in the air and could not be extinguished. With these chemical firebrands Berlin and Vienna could be burned up. Capsules containing sufficient of this chemical would run 500 to a pound, and one aeroplane could carry 500,000 of them and the aviator scatter them like sowing seeds.

Germany is using every means and every intellect in the work of discovering means of destruction," he said. "We have got to compete with her in this direction, and now is the time when every scientist, chemist and mechanic should be at work devising means that will bring victory to our cause. We have got to destroy German homes and bring home to the inhabitants what Germany has done to Poland and to Belgium."

SUBMARINE WAR.

The returns issued by the British Admiralty since the system was started on February 24th are as follows:—

Week ending	Sunk by Mine or Submarine	Under gross tonnage	Unaccounted for	Total
Feb. 24-30	16	6	22	38
Mar. 1-7	15	15	30	45
" 8-14	12	4	16	32
" 15-21	18	8	26	46
" 22-28	20	7	27	54
April 1-7	17	14	31	62
" 8-14	47	2	19	68
" 15-21	19	9	28	41
" 22-28	41	15	56	112
May 1-7	38	12	50	100
" 8-14	18	22	41	81
" 15-21	17	5	22	44
" 22-28	18	9	27	54
" 29-30	18	1	19	38
Totals	235	122	407	664
Average per week	23	87	230	340

Whatever happens Germany shall not attempt to steal the trade of the world while her adversaries are repairing the damage which her wilfulness and cruelty have done. And for this same reason all the ships which the U-boats have sunk in their piracy shall be replaced by the pirates themselves. About these aims we have not, we never had, any doubt. And the same penalties which Germany shall pay to France and Belgium she shall pay to Serbia and Montenegro and Roumania. Nor is that all. France and Italy recover the provinces which have been wrested from them, and Germany shall never again have the chance which in the past she has never neglected, of ill-treating the native races of Africa and the Southern Seas.

We may be grateful, therefore, to Mr. Snowden for having given Lord Robert Cecil an opportunity of explaining to the world the goal which the Allied nations intend to reach. And now that we are stretching before us the long white road of victory we may turn a deaf ear to the rumours of peace and resolutely get on with the war.

DAMAGE DUE TO THE STORM.**COLLAPSE OF WALL AND SERVANTS' QUARTERS.****LOSS OF LIFE.**

A distressing accident occurred in Caine Road yesterday morning, due entirely to the severe weather which we have been experiencing of late. A large retaining wall, situated at the rear of 10, Caine Road, and which supported the St. Joseph's College playground, suddenly collapsed, and crashed on to the servants' quarters immediately below, which were completely telescoped. There were fourteen Chinese, including some children, in the quarters at the time, and these were all buried under the heavy fall of wall, earth and buildings.

The police were quickly notified, and in a very short space of time the fire brigade arrived and commenced the work of rescue. Soon after their arrival the firemen, who were in charge of the Captain Superintendent of Police, had recovered three of the buried persons, who were alive, and, after first aid had been rendered by Dr. Aubrey, these were sent away to the hospital, in a more or less serious condition, due as much to shock as to their injuries.

Drs. Aubrey, Jordan, McKenny, Thomas and Thompson were in attendance throughout the rescuing operations. By noon two more persons had been recovered, after large quantities of debris had been removed. These had sustained severe head injuries, and, after being attended to by the medical men on the scene, were also despatched on ambulances to the hospital. The next person to be rescued was a little girl of about eleven years of age. She was buried under about five feet of debris, and had to be dug out. Her legs were severely pinioned by beams and large stones, and it was a long time before she was finally released, and it was then discovered that her legs were badly smashed, and she had also sustained a head injury. She is in a critical condition.

About this time it was realised that considerable danger attended the work of the rescuers owing to the shaky condition of the remaining portion of the retaining wall, and even while the firemen were removing the beams and bricks a fall of earth and stone occurred. Thus, when the sixth rescue had been effected, the portion of the wall which gave every indication of collapsing was strengthened by means of poles, etc. After this had been done the work of rescue was again proceeded with, heavy rain falling all the time.

Soon after the resumption of operations the body of a woman was recovered, and another little girl was also recovered, but she had sustained such severe injuries that she died within a few minutes of being rescued. Up to a late hour last night no other rescue had been effected, and it must be assumed that the five or six other persons who are buried under the debris have succumbed.

The portion of the wall which collapsed measured about 50 by 100 feet, and it was about three feet thick. In addition, a large quantity of earth and stones also crashed on to the servants' quarters. The collapse occurred without the slightest warning, and the occupants of the quarters had absolutely no chance of escape.

LATER.

Late last night we were informed by the Police that three dead bodies had been recovered, one male and two females, and that nine persons, male and female, had been recovered alive. There is some doubt as to how many more people are buried beneath the debris, but it is known that the body of one child still remains buried, and there is a possibility of others also being under the pile of bricks and earth.

At 6 p.m. the work of clearing away the debris and searching for dead bodies was taken over by the Public Works Department.

A telephone wire was broken in Plantation Road, and a quantity of earth and stones fell from the hillside on to the Mount Kellett Road, causing an obstruction.

A large hole was made in the road at the junction of Garden and MacDonnell Roads, and a small landslide occurred in Kennedy Road. There was a small wash-out in May Road and a tree was blown across Bowen Road.

There were also landslides in Findlay Road, Barker Road and Jubilee Road.

HONGKONG MAGISTRACY.**THEFT OF A COAT.**

Mr. R. E. Sedgwick charged a Chinese with the theft of his coat from a rishia. Inspector Sim mentioned that the defendant stole the coat from the rishia and ran away. The rishia coolie gave chase, and the defendant was caught near the opium farm in Tin Lok Lane by an Indian constable.

The defendant, who pleaded guilty, was sentenced to six weeks' hard labour and four hours' stocks.

THEFT OF BRASS.

Sentence of two months' hard labour and four hours' stocks in lieu of the last day was passed upon a Chinese for the theft of brass from the Taikoo Dock. The defendant, who was a fitter's apprentice, was found leaving the dock with a box in his possession. When he was approached the defendant threw the box into the water, and it had to be recovered by a diver. The brass had been removed from a Blue Funnel steamer which was in the dock.

STRANGERS IN SERVANTS' QUARTERS.

Mr. C. M. Soares, of 21, Shelley Street, summoned a Chinese for being found in the servants' quarters of his house. Mr. Soares said that when he arrived home he found several strange boys in the servants' quarters. When he turned them out the defendant used bad language towards him, and was most insulting. He had had a lot of trouble with strangers in the servants' quarters.

Defendant, who said he went to the quarters to eat rice, was fined \$5.

LIVE CRABS.

An emaciated Chinese appeared before Mr. Dyer Ball on a charge of selling live crabs in the street. Inspector Kent surprised the Court by announcing that the defendant gave the *lukong* who arrested him a very rough time. He lay on his back and refused to budge, and, in the course of the struggle, defendant had his coat torn from his back and also sustained the gravel-rash which disfigured his features.

A fine of \$10 was imposed, or, in default, six weeks' hard labour.

PROSECUTION WITHDRAWN.

A man named Ko Wai was charged before Mr. Dyer Ball some time ago with being in unlawful possession of \$100, but the case was dismissed, though the money remained in Court. Subsequently the man was brought before Mr. Wood and charged with attempting to bribe a constable, to whom it was alleged he offered \$20. On this charge the man was committed to take his trial at the next Criminal Sessions, bail being fixed at \$500.

Yesterday Mr. Leo d'Almada appeared before Mr. Wood and applied for the return of the \$100, and also for the return of the \$500, bail money, stating that he understood that the Hon. Attorney-General had filed a *nolle prosequi*.

ARMED ROBBERY.

A cook employed at 2, Circular Pathway, occupied by Chinese, reports that at about 9.45 p.m. on the 15th inst. three men entered the house, when his master, a doctor, was in. They produced sheath-knives and forced the occupants of the house, into the kitchen, and stole from the mistress of the house two gold bangles which she was wearing. They also took away other articles and then decamped.

GERMANY AND THE FRENCH COALFIELDS.

It remains to be seen to what extent Germans will be affected by the loss of the Lens coal mines, but their own expectations are on record having been set forth in famous memorandum addressed to Chancellor by six industrial associations. Germany it is there pointed out owes her hold on neutrals and neutral markets to her power to supply neighbours with coal. In return for coal she gets iron from Sweden and foodstuffs from Holland, Denmark and Switzerland. The supply of German coal does not suffice for the purpose. It is necessary to draw upon mines of occupied territories of France and Belgium. Even with these resources available there have been complaints from neutral neighbours that they could not get all the coal they wanted. With Lens out of the picture they will get less than ever, and consequences of diminution of the German export of coal will be twofold: imports will undergo corresponding decline, the mark will totter still further towards collapse.

OUR LONDON LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LABOUR UNREST IN WAR TIME. ATTEMPTS TO SETTLE THE IRISH QUESTION.

LONDON, May 21st.

The week has been crowded with domestic questions of absorbing interest. Chief among them for some days was the engineers' strike, to which brief allusion was made in my last letter. Happily, that trouble is now settled, to the profound relief of the whole country, as the direct result of the Prime Minister's intervention. It is another personal triumph for Mr. Lloyd George. Matters were beginning to assume a serious aspect. Men had "downed tools" all over the country, both in Government and private establishments. The vast machinery of production was stopped, munition factories were closed, and it needs no vivid imagination to foresee the inevitable effect on the course of the war if instant measures had not been taken to end or mend the situation. The sudden arrest of a group of strike organisers indicated that the Government were disposed to force an issue by way of legal process in the Courts. But, with an unexpectedness equally dramatic, the announcement comes, as I write, that these men are to be released, and that the strikers everywhere are to return to work pending the discussion of their grievances. So far, therefore, all's well that ends well.

THE CAUSE OF THE TROUBLE.

The men who came out on strike, though their conduct is deplorable, are not deliberately traitors. As usually happens, the trouble was due to a number of things. But the root cause was the recent withdrawal by the Government of certificates of exemption from military service issued when Conscription became the law of the land. Before that date—when, in fact, the shortage of guns and shells was made apparent—a vast number of unskilled or semi-skilled men were accepted by the Trade Unions, contrary to their rules, to work side by side with Unionists. This dilution of skilled labour was in the nature of a bargain with the Government the details of which need not now be discussed. It is known as the Trade Card Scheme. Among other things, it was agreed that when the call came for men to join the Colours the Unions should say who should go. Recently the call was received, whereupon it was found that the Unions had admitted thousands of these men to membership. As soon as they were required to exchange their munition overalls for khaki they demurred. Why, it was asked, should A be picked out and B remain? They were Trade Unionists—of doubtful status, it is true—but all the same entitled to exercise the privileges of the confraternity. It was not merely reluctance to enrol for the fighting-line, but a keen insistence upon equal rights with men whose position as skilled workers, indispensable to production, is beyond question. In a word, the rank and file of Industrialism pitted themselves against Authority, against their own official representatives and also the Government.

THE STRAIN AND STRESS OF WAR.

Needless to say, a serious mistake was made in admitting such men to membership of the Unions; but no doubt the latter, with an eye to the future, are not altogether averse to strengthening themselves numerically. On the other hand, there has been some mistrust of Government intentions, quite unjustifiably as it happens, with regard to legislation dealing with industry. Moreover, during nearly three years of war the workers have been living under iron rules and regulations, which in peace time would not be tolerated for a day. Ministers and officials, harassed and worried, and constantly confronted by new problems, have not always borne in mind that if you want to rule democracy you must use the methods of democracy. Men will follow when led who will not be driven. There have been countless restrictions and curtailment of liberties beyond all precedent; orders issued one week have been revoked the next; and toilers worn and spent with unceasing effort are apt at times to challenge the force which controls their destinies. When the workman in a democratic country conceives the State as a mighty, impersonal power closing relentlessly upon his life he rebels. He desires to assert himself as a free citizen. The strike will help to clear the air. It would be a good thing if meetings were held occasionally in the chief munition areas to explain matters and consult workmen. We are all living in an unreal world, full of rumours and uncertainties. There is a twilight of publicity. Newspapers cannot publish the whole of the facts about almost any subject lest useful information should be given to the enemy; and, of course, there is scarcely any subject relating to the things that matter now-a-days which does not deal directly or indirectly with the war.

COMPANY REPORT.**UNITED ASBESTOS ORIENTAL AGENCY, LTD.**

The report for the year ended May 31st last of the General Managers (Messrs. Dodwell & Co., Ltd.), for presentation to the shareholders at the twenty-first ordinary annual meeting to be held on July 31st, states:—

The Balance at the Credit of Profit and Loss Account, including \$1,909.24 brought forward from last year, is \$28,705.25, which it is proposed to appropriate as follows:—

To pay a dividend of 15 per cent. on Ordinary Shares	\$ 5,040.00
To pay a further dividend of 10 per cent. on Ordinary Shares	3,960.00
To pay \$30.00 per Share on 100 Founders' Shares	3,000.00
To pay a Bonus of 10 per cent. on Ordinary Shares	3,960.00
To pay a Bonus \$30.00 per Share on 100 Founders' Shares	3,960.00
To carry forward to New Account (out of which it is proposed to make a contribution to War Charities of \$2,000.00)	0,925.25
	\$28,705.25

FAR EASTERN MEN AND THE WAR.

Lieutenant-Colonel F. N. Thorne, Royal Sussex Regiment, killed on April 18th, was the son of the late Mr. Joseph Thorne, of Shanghai and Southover Grange, Lewes.

Captain Ian Kenneth Matheson, Seaforth Highlanders, who died on May 13th of wounds received May 3rd, aged 23, was eldest son of Mr. Alec P. Matheson and Mrs. Matheson, of Ardaran, and 70, South Terrace, Littlehampton, and grandson of the late Sir Alexander Matheson, Bt., of Lochnish. He was educated at Wellington College, and Sandhurst, and was gazetted to the Seaforth Highlanders. He had been at the front since May, 1915, and was wounded in January, 1916.

The death has occurred of Captain Rene Doumer, the noted French airman, and son of M. Paul Doumer, the well-known Senator, and formerly Governor of French Indo-China. He was brought down in the German lines seriously wounded in the course of an air fight on April 28th, and succumbed to his wounds. A German aviator subsequently dropped a message into the French lines announcing that Captain Doumer had been killed near Fort Brimont, and added that he had been accorded military honours. The brilliant exploits of the young airman obtained for him a dozen mentions in despatches.

Second Lieutenant Gordon Peter Raeburn, East Lancashire Regiment, died on April 11th from wounds received in action. He was the eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. P. L. Raeburn. Lieutenant Raeburn was of the Engineers' Department, Chinese Maritime Customs, Shanghai, and aged twenty years. He was educated at St. Xavier's School, Shanghai, and during his boyhood was an efficient Boy Scout, winning every available badge. Later on he served with credit in the Shanghai Volunteers, and resigned his appointment in the Chinese Customs Service to join the forces at home.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION.

At an Examination in First Aid held recently, the following Chinese Y.M.C.A. students were successful:—

5th Annual Examination—So Shiu-on.
4th Annual Examination—See To-chung.
3rd Annual Examination—Chiu Tsung-sang.
Wei Kan, Lo Kwok-fee, Leung Wing-cho, Tsao Ming-yun.
2nd Annual Examination—Chung Sing-chung, Chan Wang-fat, Chang Ching-chun, Poon Yee-wai, Fung Tung, Lau Yat-sang.
1st Certificate—Chang Yew, Chan Chan, Chan Shu-fan, Cheng Shi-king.
Dr. S. F. Lee acted as Hon. Lecturer to the Class, and Dr. R. McLean Gibson as Honorary Examiner.

SEVENTY-TWO YEARS IN BED.

An old lady who died recently in Scarborough, at the age of 94, had spent over 72 years in bed.

At 21 she became engaged to be married, but her father refused his approval, and in her disappointment she took to her bed, where she had remained practically ever since. She rose on the occasion to leave Cambridge for Scarborough. She suffered from no complaint until the end, when she was only ill for two days, enjoyed a good appetite in spite of her lack of exercise and had the complexion of a girl. She took great interest in the affairs of the outside world, especially the war.

AIR OFFICER'S HEROISM.

The *Journal Officiel* published recently the name of Lieut. K. B. Burbury, an observation officer employed with a captive balloon attached to the Fourth British Army, who is mentioned in French Army Orders. It is explained that on September 15th last his balloon drifted towards the German lines, the cable having been cut by a shell. Lieut. Burbury ripped open the balloon at an altitude of 3,000ft. before throwing himself out in a parachute, and thus prevented a balloon of a new French type falling into the enemy's hands.

INTIMATIONS**LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.**

(ESTABLISHED 1850).

TELEPHONE 1741.

TROPICAL WEIGHTS IN**AERTEX CELLULAR SHIRTS & UNDERWEAR.****AERTEX VESTS**

\$2.00 to \$3.50 Each.

AERTEX DRAWERS

\$2.00 and \$3.50 Per Pair.

AN AERTEX CELLULAR COTTON VEST (HALF SLEEVE) AND TRUNK DRAWERS, as illustrated, is An Ideal Suit of Summer Underwear.

WHITE LISLE DAY SHIRTS

SOFT CUFFS.

\$3.75 and \$4.75 Each.

WHITE LISLE TENNIS SHIRTS

COLLAR ATTACHED.

\$3.75 Each.

WHITE "COTELLA" DAY AND TENNIS SHIRTS

\$2.75 Each.

Wear AERTEX Cellular
and keep cool.

AERTEX ventilates the body—lets out the heat and keeps the skin dry and cool. It prevents that uncomfortable warm feeling caused by too closely woven underwear. It is beautifully soft and will not irritate the most sensitive skin. Doctors recommend it as the most healthy fabric ever invented.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.**DRINK "BULL DOG" LAGER BEER.**

SUPERIOR TO ANY GERMAN LAGER BEER EVER BREWED.
BRITISH THROUGHOUT.

Brewed in Great Britain.

Bottled by British Labour.

OBTAINABLE AT:—

PRICES DUTY PAID.

Wing On Co., Ltd.

QUARTS—\$20.00 per case

Sincere Co., Ltd.

of 4 dozen.

Sun Co., Ltd.

or \$5.10 per Dozen.

Cheong Tai.

Nam Hing Loong.

PINTS—\$26.50 per case

Ty Sing.

of 8 dozen.

Sang Tai.

or \$3.40 per dozen.

Kwan Tye.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Obtainable in Canton from

SINCERE Co., Ltd.

Admitted to be the Best

Stocked by

THE HONGKONG HOTEL.

Lager Beer brewed.

FRESH STOCKS JUST ARRIVED.

(487-3)

Powell & Co. Ltd.

TELEPHONE 346

JUST ARRIVED!

WHITE AND COLOURED

VOILE GOWNS.

12, DES VCEUX ROAD.

(89)

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

TO LET.

NO. 4, STEWART TERRACE, PEAK.
Furnished or Unfurnished, immediate possession.
Apply to—
DENNYS & BOWLEY.

**KONINKLYKE PAKETVAART
MAATSCHAPPY.**

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
FROM SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"VAN WEARWYCK."
having arrived from the above port, Consignees of Cargo by her are notified that all goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by 23rd July will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 21st July, at 10 A.M.

Claims against the steamer must be presented in writing within 10 days after arrival of steamer, otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by the undersigned in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.
Agents.
Hongkong, 16th July, 1917. [826]

**COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.**

FROM this date until further Notice
**Mrs. GEORGE FREDRICK DUM-
BARTON** has been Appointed ACTING
LOCAL MANAGER of the Hongkong Branch
of this Company.

W. H. TRENCARD DAVIS,
Manager for China.
Hongkong, 16th July, 1917. [846]

**THE NATIONAL LOAN OF THE
THIRD YEAR OF THE REPUBLIC
OF CHINA (1914)**
\$10,000,000 AND SUPPLEMENTARY
ISSUE OF \$8,000,000

AND
**THE NATIONAL LOAN OF THE
FOURTH YEAR OF THE REPUBLIC
OF CHINA (1915)** \$24,000,000.

SUBSCRIBERS to the above two
LOANS are hereby notified that in
pursuance of arrangements recently made
by the Chinese Government with me for
the future service of these Loans, interest
payments are and will be adequately
secured by cash funds in my hands and
at my sole disposal.

F. A. AGLEN,
Inspector General of Customs.
Inspectorate General of Customs,
Peking, 6th June, 1917. [830]

**RUSSIAN 5% INTERNAL LIBERTY
LOAN 1917.**

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN
that the **RUSSO-ASIATIC
BANK, HONGKONG, IS READY
TO RECEIVE FURTHER SUB-
SCRIPTIONS TO THE ABOVE
LOAN UP TO THE 28th JULY,
1917.**

G. TISDALL,
Manager,
Russo-Asiatic Bank.

FOR SALE.

**TEAKWOOD MOTOR BOAT HULL
AND FITTINGS** in good order and
condition, bottom sheathed with Muntz
Metal.

Length 35'-0"
Beam 8'-0"
Depth 3'-6"
Teakwood Deck House 18'-0" long,
fitted with venetian shutters. Completely
equipped with Stern Gear, including
Brass Propeller, Brass Rudder, Steering
Gear, Telegraph and Usual Accessories.
Vessel may be seen at THE KOWLOON
ENGINEERING WORKS.
No reasonable offer refused.
Apply—
**SHIP CHANDLERY,
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.**

TO LET.

TO LET.

**DEVONIA, No. 9, Peak Road, SIX-
ROOMED BUNGALOW,** with
Garden and Tennis Court.
HOUSES in Shamsham, Canton, Nos. 31
and 63.

Apply to—
DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.

TO LET.

OFFICES at 2, Connaught Road Cen-
tral.
OFFICES in King's and York Build-
ings.
A HOUSE, Knutsford Terrace (Kow-
loon).
HOUSES in Wongneichong Road.
HOUSES in Clifton Gardens, Conduit
Road.
HOUSES in Broadwood and Moreton
Terraces.
HOUSES on Shamsham, Canton.

Apply to—
**THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT AND AGENCY Co., Ltd.**

TO LET.

A FIVE-ROOMED HOUSE, with
Tennis Court, in Minden Villas,
Kowloon.
A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon.
Apply to—
**HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE
Co., Ltd.**
Alexandra Buildings.

INTIMATIONS

UNDER the Patronage of His Excellency
the Governor, the Official Picture of
the British Army in France.

THE BATTLE OF THE ANCRE

AND
**THE ADVANCE OF
THE TANKS**

will be screened at the
VICTORIA THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

TUESDAY, 17th JULY.
THURSDAY, 19th "
AT 9.15 EACH NIGHT.

The Pictures were taken on the actual Battle-
field and contain nothing whatever in the
nature of "Faked" or "made up" Scenes.

Seats may be booked for Stalls as well as
Dress Circle.

Booking Now Open at MOUTRIE'S.

PRICES:—
DRESS CIRCLE \$3, STALLS \$2.
PIT \$1.

PROFITS WILL BE DEVOTED TO WAR FUNDS.
[841]

**HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION.**

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that an
INTERIM DIVIDEND of \$2.80 per
Share, subject to deduction of Income Tax, has
been declared for the HALF-YEAR ending
30th June, 1917, at rate of 2/61 per Dollar.

The DIVIDEND will be Payable on and
after MONDAY, the 13th August, 1917, at the
Office of the Corporation, where Shareholders
are requested to apply for Warrants.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Corporation
will be CLOSED from MONDAY,
the 30th July, to SATURDAY, the 11th
August, 1917 (both days inclusive), during
which period no Transfer of Shares can be
Registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
N. J. STARR,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 12th July, 1917. [836]

**THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.**

**A N INTERIM DIVIDEND OF THREE
AND A HALF DOLLARS** per Share
for the six months ending 30th June, 1917,
will be Payable on THURSDAY, 26th July,
on which date Dividend Warrants may be
obtained on application at the Company's Office.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company
will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY, the
15th, to THURSDAY, the 26th July (both
days inclusive), during which period no Transfer
of Shares can be Registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
A. SHELTON HOOPER,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 10th July, 1917. [828]

**THE WEST POINT BUILDING
COMPANY, LIMITED.**

**A N INTERIM DIVIDEND OF THREE
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application at the Company's Office.

AUCTION

**For Sale
by
Public Auction.**

Subject to the conditions prescribed by the
Straits Settlements "Alien Enemies (Windings-
up) Ordinance, 1914," as amended from time
to time by Ordinances, I of 1915, XIX of 1915,
XVI of 1916 and VI of 1917 and as adopted
in this State.

All that land known as **THE
BATU LIMA ESTATE** consisting
of about 1,016 acres, 1 rood, 33
perches held under East Coast
Country Grant No. 49 for 999
years from 1893, **RENT FREE.**
About 275 acres of the land is
planted with rubber (150 acres
in bearing) and 50 acres with
coconuts 3 to 4 years old.

Situated on main road within
5 miles of Sandakan Wharf.

The following buildings in good
condition are on the Estate:

- (a) 1 bungalow (40' x 30') containing 2
bedrooms, dining room and veran-
dah. Corrugated iron roof, plank
walls, tiled floor.
- (b) 1 Store (32' x 22'). Corrugated iron
roof, plank walls.
- (c) 1 Smoke-house (24' x 20'). Corrugated
iron walls and roof, earthen floor.
- (d) 1 Factory (32' x 16'). Corrugated
iron roof, plank walls, cement floor.
Contains 2 hand machines, 28 latex
pails and over 9,000 cups.
- (e) 15 Coolie houses (each 18' x 14').
Plank walls, thatch roofs.

The above property will be
sold by Public Auction in the
Court House at Sandakan at
12 o'clock Noon, on SATUR-
DAY, 20th October, 1917.

RESERVE PRICE \$100,000 (ONE
HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS)
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS CURRENCY.

(NOTE:—This reserve price has been based
on a report on the Estate by the Honourable
Mr. F. E. Leese, Manager of Sapong Estate).

The sale is subject to the follow-
ing conditions:—

- (1) \$30,000 (Singapore Currency) to be paid
on purchase and the balance by monthly
instalments thereafter of \$10,000. Interest
at the rate of 7% per annum will be charged
on instalments overdue and default for 30
days will invalidate the sale and render the
deposit and all instalments liable to forfeiture.
- (2) Upon payment of the deposit an agree-
ment will be executed by the Liquidator
undertaking to complete the transfer of the
estate, free of all encumbrances, on payment
of the final instalment of the purchase money.

And to the following special
condition:—

- (1) The purchaser must be a British subject
and not under any foreign influence; he will
be required to satisfy the Governor that no
person of enemy or foreign origin is directly
or indirectly interested with him in the pur-
chase, and he must make such statutory
declaration in that behalf as may be required
by the Governor.
- (2) For the purposes of this sale any person
entitled under the Land Laws of North
Borneo to rank as a Native shall be deemed
to be a British subject.
- (3) In the case of a Company formed for
the purpose of acquiring the business its
Memorandum of Association must contain
special provisions, to be approved by the
Governor, to exclude the possibility of the
Company falling under foreign control.
Generally speaking, it will be necessary to
prevent more than one-fourth of the shares
or the voting rights being held by, or subject
to the control of, foreigners.
- (4) In the case of a Company already in
existence, if the Articles of Association do
not already so provide, they must be altered
in a manner satisfactory to the Governor so
as to exclude the possibility of the Company
falling under foreign control and the Direc-
tors must furnish an undertaking to use their
best endeavours to have the provisions
referred to above inserted in the Memorandum
of Association if legislation should be
introduced enabling the Memorandum of
Association to be altered by the insertion of
such provisions.
- (5) Should the Governor for any reason not
approve of the purchaser, the contract may
be rescinded by the Governor and the deposit
will be returned without interest or expenses.

Further particulars may be
obtained on application to the
undersigned.

W. W. SMITH,
Liquidator

RESIDENT'S OFFICE,
SANDAKAN, NORTH BORNEO.
29th June, 1917. [813]

FOR SALE.

**DO NOT MISS A GOOD
OPPORTUNITY.**

BEAN and NUT OIL MILL PLANT in
perfect working order for Sale at next to
scrap-iron price.

Please address enquiries to—
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
[778]

FOR SALE.

**USED CHINESE LOCAL POSTAGE
STAMPS** in packets of
20 Stamps for \$0.50 60 Stamps for \$2.50
30 " " 1.00 70 " " 3.00
40 " " 1.50 80 " " 4.00
50 " " 2.00 90 " " 5.00

GRACE & CO.,
No. 4, WINGLOAN STREET,
Hongkong.

INTIMATION

BY APPOINTMENT.

WATSON'S

DRY

GINGER-

ALE.

FRAGRANT,

AROMATIC,

DRY.

Its "Dryness" is a feature which

has helped to give this drink the

popularity it so well deserves.

PINTS \$1.20 PER DOZ.

SPLITS 70 CTS. " "

**A. S. WATSON &
CO., LTD.,**

ERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS.

TELEPHONE 436

BIRTH.

PARR. At Craigkyle, The Peak, Hong-
kong, on the 16th instant, to Mr.
and Mrs. E. V. D. PARR, a daughter
(still-born). [847]

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VŒUX ROAD, C.
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, 17TH JULY, 1917.

THE MESOPOTAMIA, MUDDLE

There appears to be a great deal of
uncertainty as to the action which the
British Government will take in regard
to the Report upon the mistakes com-
mitted in the Mesopotamia campaign.

When the Commission first published the
result of their investigations there was a
general outcry for the punishment of
those who were responsible for the
lamentable breakdown in the organiza-
tion of the Expedition. That the failure
of the first advance on Baghdad was due
to inefficiency in high places seems to be
unquestioned, in spite of Mr. Asquith's
condemnation of the manner in which
the report has been "travestied, per-
verted and exploited." It was re-
garded as certain that the resignation of
those who had been found guilty would
be demanded immediately as the first
step towards satisfying public opinion.

Viscount HARDINGE, whose chief fault
appears to have been that while Viceroy
of India he trusted too implicitly to his
military advisers, has tendered his
resignation on three occasions, but it has
been refused, probably because his respon-
sibility was only nominal. Mr. Austen
CHAMBERLAIN has resigned because he
found it impossible to remain at the
India Office when his conduct might be
questioned by a judicial tribunal. Both
these statesmen have splendid records of
public service, and it is generally
admitted that they have been largely the
victims of circumstance. Of the others
mentioned in the indictment who were
more directly in charge of affairs, and
upon whom the chief blame naturally
falls, nothing has been heard. If success
had crowned their efforts their reward
would have been great, and it is only
reasonable to expect that, in the interests
of the public service and common justice,

they will be removed from positions in
which they have shown themselves in-
capable of meeting the demands made
upon them. Their mistakes, it must be
remembered, cost thousands of lives and
caused untold misery to the wounded,
who, at least, had the right to expect
that every preparation humanly possible
would be made to alleviate their suffer-
ings. The Commission, it must be pre-
sumed, carried through their enquiry
thoroughly and impartially, and it would
appear to be the duty of the Government
to act upon the opinions which the Com-
missioners expressed with practical uni-
animity. To appoint another tribunal to
go over the ground afresh would simply
mean the unnecessary prolongation of the
whole "miserable business," and fruit-
less discussion at this stage of the war
must lead inevitably to waste of time
which could be profitably employed in
other directions. The majority of the
public will, we believe, understand and
sympathise with the PREMIER's exaspera-
tion at the delay of the House of Com-
mons in dealing with what, after all,
are unessential factors in the one great
task which confronts us, and his phrase
"For God's sake, let us get on with the
war" is likely to find an echo throughout
the Empire. It is satisfactory to know
that the administration of the Mes-
opotamia campaign to-day is everything
that can be desired. There has been "a
fair and impartial investigation" into
the blunders which occasioned disasters
of the past, and nothing now remains but
to pronounce the penalties which must be
paid by those who have been found
unequal to the responsibilities entrusted
to them. The hesitation and uncertainty
shown by the House of Commons in
disposing of the matter is calculated to
create a feeling of distrust and under-
mine the confidence of the nation in those
to whom the direction of the ship of
State is committed.

A small fire occurred in the basement
of King's Buildings on Saturday about
5.30 p.m. It appears that a quantity of
rubbish became ignited. The fire brigade
were quickly on the scene, and extinguished
the flames. Very little damage was
done.

A Japanese officer apprentice, from the
Korea Maru, has been sent to the Govern-
ment Civil Hospital suffering from some-
what severe injuries to the head and
body, which were caused by his falling
down the hold of the ship while engaged
in covering the hatches. The accident
occurred on the 14th inst.

The death of the Rajah of Sarawak
calls to mind says the *L. and C. Express*
that Miss Zena Dare, who has often
enough interpreted the East in musical
comedy, may come to see it yet in real
life. Her husband, Lord Escher's second
son, is the brother-in-law of the new
Rajah of Sarawak, Mr. Charles Vyner
Brooke.

During the week ending July 14th, a
fatal Chinese case of plague was reported
in the Colony. In the same period there
was a non-fatal Chinese case of diphtheria,
five Chinese cases of enteric fever, one
of which proved fatal, and a non-fatal
British case of paratyphoid fever. Since
Jan. 1st there have been 34 cases of plague,
of which number 31 have proved fatal.

Amongst the recipients of the Royal
Geographical Society's awards, made on
May 21

THE WAR.

HEAVY FIGHTING IN THE WEST. VIOLENT ENEMY ATTACKS.

CRISIS IN GERMANY.

FATE OF BETHMANN HOLLWEG.

RUSSIANS STILL PROGRESSING.

Franco-Belgian front.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ACTIVITY ON BRITISH FRONT.

AERIAL RAIDS.

LONDON, July 15th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—There has been reciprocal artillery in the neighbourhoods of Armentieres, Wytschaete and Neuport. Our aeroplanes on Friday night bombed four important railway stations and a large German rest camp. They also bombed an aerodrome and an ammunition dump on Saturday, despite thunder-storms, and valuably co-operated with the artillery. We brought down three German machines and drove down two. Five of ours are missing.

FRENCH ORGANISE POSITIONS.

PARIS, July 16th.

A communiqué says:—The artillery struggle has slackened west of Cergy and Champagne. We organised positions captured last night north of Monthout and Teton.

EARLIER CABLES.

HEAVY FIGHTING.

PIERCE GERMAN ATTACKS.

LONDON, July 15th.

A Paris communiqué reports fighting in Courcy, where a German attack was repulsed, and lively artillery firing at numerous points along the front.

PARIS, July 15th.

A communiqué states:—After several hours of drumfire, the Germans last evening heavily attacked our salient to the west of Cergy.

A violent night, characterised by alternating advances and retreats, continued all night.

Despite the employment of large effectives and the extensive use of *flammenwerfer*, the enemy was unable to hold the trench into which he penetrated, merely occupying some of the first-line elements on a front of five hundred yards.

After a big artillery preparation, our troops last evening attacked most vigorously at two points in Champagne. We gained all our objectives to the north of Mont Haut and on the slopes of Teton, carrying with splendid dash, on a front of eight hundred metres and to a depth of three hundred, a powerfully organised system of trenches.

A succession of violent counter-attacks, after hand-to-hand fighting, failed with heavy enemy losses. All the conquered positions were maintained. We took prisoner 300 Germans, including nine officers.

Our artillery caught and heavily punished concentrated enemy relief troops.

BRITISH PATROL ENCOUNTERS.

LONDON, July 16th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—Patrol encounters have been of advantage to us south-east of Havrincourt.

We successfully raided near Bullecourt, Gavrelle and south of Armentieres.

We repulsed raiders north-east of Armentieres.

GERMAN CLAIMS.

LONDON, July 15th.

A German official wireless message states:—There has been violent artillery firing along the coast and between Boesinghe and Wytschaete, near Ypres and Lens, and astride the Scarpe.

We repulsed English advances near Gavrelle, to the east of Croisilles, near Bullecourt.

We captured important positions on Chemin-des-Dames, to the south-east of Courtcon, on a front of fifteen hundred metres, to a depth of three hundred. The enemy desperately resisted in a hand-to-hand fight. We held the objectives against three counter-attacks and took 350 prisoners.

After four days' artillery fire, the French attacked from south of Hauray to south-east of Moronvilliers, but the assault was substantially repulsed. The enemy penetrated in a few places at Hieberg and Pochberg. The fighting is proceeding.

An enemy attack on Hill 304, on the left bank of the Meuse, reached the trenches but collapsed.

Russian front.

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE OFFENSIVE.

GERMAN ATTACKS REPULSED.

PETROGRAD, July 15th.

The Germans strongly counter-attacked Kaluz on the 11th instant, being supported by an armoured train and motor-cars. They re-occupied the town, but were again expelled with heavy losses, after sanguinary bayonet fighting in houses.

The Russians took a few prisoners. The Germans used explosive bullets.

MANY MORE PRISONERS.

LONDON, July 15th.

A Russian official wireless message states:—We repulsed several attacks to the south-west of Kaluga, against the Dobrovidny-Novica Front. We took prisoner 10 officers and 600 men.

As a result of the series of stubborn attacks in the region of Lodziany, we drove out the Austrians from their positions and took prisoner over 1,000. We also captured a number of guns.

The enemy is attacking the Lomnica River crossing near Perebinko and is making efforts to throw us back to the right bank of the Lomnica.

Rains are causing the Lomnica and Dniester to inundate the surrounding country.

The enemy is resisting our advance on the Slivko-Izhen Front.

In the direction of Van, we drove back the enemy at Arish, on the Sarasi River, and we dislodged the Turks in the region to the north of Serdash and the heights to the south-west of Van.

We submerged two schooners in the Bosphorus.

GERMAN CLAIMS.

LONDON, July 15th.

A German official wireless message states:—There has been lively fighting at Duena and Smorgon. We repulsed the Russians to the south of the Dniester, above Kaluz.

General.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

HONOUR FOR BRITISH COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

LONDON, July 15th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig has been appointed a Knight of the Thistle.

THE KING HONOURS FRENCH GENERALS.

PARIS, July 15th.

The King, during his visit to the front, conferred the honour of G.C.B. on General Petain, and that of G.C.M. on General Franchet de Sperey.

EARLIER CABLES.

ROYAL VISIT TO FRANCE AND BELGIUM.

HIS MAJESTY'S CONFIDENCE IN VICTORY.

LONDON, July 15th.

Their Majesties the King and Queen returned last evening. They have been two days in France and Belgium.

King George and the Prince of Wales went to the front, while Queen Mary, who was on her first visit to France since the war, inspected hospitals.

Their Majesties visited the King and Queen of the Belgians and were entertained to luncheon by President Poincaré. The Special Order issued by His Majesty the King, on the conclusion of his fourth visit to the British Armies in the field, continues:—Your comrades, men and women at home, claim your remembrance of their untiring service in helping you to meet the enemy on terms not merely equal but daily improving. It was a great pleasure for Her Majesty the Queen to accompany me and to become personally acquainted with the excellent arrangements for the care of the sick and wounded, whose welfare is ever close to her heart. The Empire's armies and workers in the Homeland during the past three years have risen superior to every trial. The splendid successes already gained, in co-operation with our gallant Allies, have advanced us well towards the completion of the task we undertook. There are doubtless fierce struggles to come and heavy strains on our endurance to be borne, but, be the road before us long or short, the spirit of pluck which has brought you so far will never fail, and, under God's guidance, the final and complete victory of our just cause is assured.

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POLITICAL SPLIT IN GERMANY.

IMPERIAL CHANCELLOR'S FATE.

AMSTERDAM, July 14th.

During a sitting of the Main Committee of the Reichstag, a Socialist member protested against the absence of Herr von Bethmann Hollweg and Herr Helfferich.

It was explained that Herr von Bethmann Hollweg was absent unavoidably, but that he, Herr Helfferich and other Ministers were prepared to answer questions.

This was considered unsatisfactory, and the Committee adjourned.

LONDON, July 15th.

Herr von Bethmann Hollweg's resignation confirms Reuter's forecast cabled on the morning of the 11th instant, in which it was suggested that the Imperial Chancellor was about to be made the scapegoat for the climb-down of the Kaiser both as regards internal reform and the question of annexations.

The advent of the Crown Prince, who has been most prominent in the discussions at Berlin, and who summoned Generals von Hindenburg and Ludendorff, seems to have settled Herr von Bethmann Hollweg's fate.

It is significant that the *Lokalanzeiger* was suppressed after publishing a telegram quoting a Vienna statesman as advocating Herr von Bethmann Hollweg's continuance in office.

The new Chancellor is a bureaucrat, of whom little is known. He has only come into prominence during the war, when he was appointed Prussian Food Controller.

There is now a distinct cleavage in German politics. The Conservatives and National Liberals are urging the policy of annexation and indemnities, as well as the maintenance of the present forms of domestic government, both Prussian and Imperial. The Centre and the majority of the Socialists are favouring no indemnities, as well as drastic political reform.

STOCKHOLM CONFERENCE.

PETROGRAD, July 15th.

The Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates have convoked an International Socialist Conference at Stockholm for August 15th.

THE GREEK PARLIAMENT.

ATHENS, July 14th.

Parliament meets on July 27th.

KERENSKY.

THE NEW RUSSIAN WAR MINISTER.

[BY ISAAC F. MARCOSSON.]

[Mr. Marcossion, the distinguished American journalist, who is now in London, was among the first to reach Petrograd after the outbreak of the Revolution. There he met M. Kerensky, "one of the men who made the Revolution" and the man who has now been appointed Minister of War.]

Alexander Kerensky is the Lloyd George of the Russian Revolution—and when I say that I say everything. If ever an individual in a great crisis was a man of destiny, Kerensky is that man.

A week before the Revolution broke out his name was scarcely known in Petrograd. Four days after the city had ridden the red tides of Revolution his name was on every tongue.

Kerensky is the infant (if not *enfant terrible*) of the Cabinet, for he is barely 35. He was born in Simbirsk, where his father was principal of the local high school. He studied law in Petrograd and became assistant to a commissioner of oaths there. At school he was noted for his ready speech and his fervid oratory. When he began his law practice he immediately allied himself with the Labour Party and often defended his colleagues when the old reactionary Government clapped them into prison for the slightest offence.

When the Revolution began Kerensky leaped to the front. He had participated in many secret meetings of the revolutionary workmen held during the past year, and it was out of these meetings that the first real organised movement of the Revolution developed. But with the advent of revolution these scattered bodies of men who had plotted in the dark emerged as the now famous Council of Labour, which has been the thorn in the flesh of the Provisional Government. Although bound to Radicalism by virtue of birth conviction, and association, he proved himself to be a constructive statesman of the first rank when discussion arose in Russia's new-found freedom.

It was Kerensky and his colleague Tchekidev who formed the link between the radical radicals and the Duma when the Duma trembled in the balance. The Duma at the outset had the ideal of a Constitutional Government and a Regent; the Council of Workers shrieked not only for the Czar's life but for a red and rampant Republic. In the very hour that schism was imminent Kerensky, by his impassioned oratory, stemmed the tide and secured the support of the Council of the Duma Committee, which was the nucleus of the Provisional Government.

From the moment that the first shot was fired Kerensky was in the thick of things. He has all the Lloyd George sense of the dramatic, and he is a great stage-manager for spectacular effect. Among other things he did, he made himself personally responsible for the safety of the Royal Family, for Stirmer, and for Protopopoff.

The first time I saw him was soon after the primary delirium of Freedom had subsided. He apologised for keeping me waiting. "I am sorry that you should have to wait," he said, "but I have had to see a delegation of soldiers from the front. They came to me straight from the trenches; they look upon me as a sort of father confessor!"

Here was the key to the whole situation. In Kerensky you have a man who not only commands the ear and the heart of the people, but also the love and the confidence of the soldiery.

To look at the man you would imagine him to be a physical wreck. His great eyes blaze out of the setting of his sunken, pallid cheeks; he lives on his fervour and on his nerves, collapsing like a wet rag after every great speech he makes.

AMERICAN WOMAN SHOT AS SPY BY GERMANS.

A message from New York, dated May 19th, says:—

Mrs. Katrina Couch, wife of the Rev. James Couch of St. Francisville, Illinois, was shot last Friday as a spy by the German authorities according to a message received by her husband from the Swiss Government. The message announcing the shooting was the first intimation he had concerning his wife for three months, during which time he had been vainly inquiring about her.

Mrs. Couch, who was a native of Germany, left Illinois six months ago in order to visit her father in Hamburg. She appears to have got into trouble with the German authorities on account of letters which she had written to friends expressing hatred of the Hohenzollerns and declaring that the autocracy was becoming so burdensome to the German people as to render rebellion probable.

CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO."]

ACTING PRESIDENT RESIGNS.

SHANGHAI, July 16th.

Feng Kuo-chang has resigned the position of Acting-President.

A Mandate appoints Wang Tu-Hsien, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Tan Chi-sui, Minister of War; Liu Kwan-hung, Minister of the Navy; and Shu Chen-chun, Inspector of Inshore. It also dismisses Chang Chen-fang, Lee Hen-chun and Feng Lin-kue, and delivers them to the Court.

Luk Wing-ting has wired to Feng Kuo-chang and Tan Chi-sui demanding military expenses.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

CRITICAL SITUATION AT CHENG TU.

SHANGHAI, July 15th.

A telegram from Mienyang states that fighting broke out at Chengtu on the 6th instant between Szechuan and Kweichow troops. Fires broke out in the city, and the situation is most critical.

Most of the foreigners at Chengtu are at present in the hill resorts.

PEKING CASUALTIES.

PEKING, July 15th.

The casualties in the fighting on the 13th instant were light compared with the numbers engaged and the expenditure of ammunition, amounting to ten soldiers killed and 30 wounded, and 20 civilians killed.

The situation is quiet.

GERMAN MAN-POWER.

A STRIKING ANALYSIS.

Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters, examining the German man-power, concludes:—At the beginning of 1916 the army reached its maximum effective strength. Compulsory mobilisation of civilian labour last winter possibly brought the army numbers at the beginning of the 1917 campaign to the same total as at the corresponding period of 1916; but failed to replace the reduction of fighting efficiency.

The number of divisions is perhaps larger now, but the quality of the battalions is lower. This is demonstrated in the development of the policy of relying on small forces of highly trained gladiators for carrying out difficult operations. It is certain that the Civil Mobilisation Act enabled the enemy to raise his numbers to the highest point, but no more contingents from industry or from agriculture are now available.

The correspondent surmises that the present reinforcements consist of youths attaining military age and wounded men from hospital. The former class will provide 40,000 monthly, and the latter 50,000. The Germans have already called up part of the 1919 class, while the 1920 class, who are youths of 17, have been summoned for medical examination.

The 1917 class have been fighting since the latter half of 1916, and from 12 to 15 per cent. of the infantry units at the front. The 1918 class are already strongly represented at the front and form the majority of the reserves, whilst the 1919 class are being called up. The enemy may send the 1919 class into the field this year, and so follow the undesirable course adopted after the Somme battle. The German casualty lists may show that 12 per cent. belong to the 1917 class, 24 per cent. to the 1918 class, and also a few to the 1919 class.

A French student estimates that the enemy must replace his losses at the rate of 300,000 monthly, but even putting down the number at 200,000 the Boche cannot make his number good by any conceivable manipulations of the younger classes.

His army strength, both actual and potential, is decreasing. His effective man-power has been diminishing rapidly from June last year. The maximum possible man-power has been reached this year, and is wasting weekly.

GERMAN JOURNALIST'S PLAN FOR VICTORY FOR BOTH SIDES.

The well-known German journalist, Dr. Hans Voss, is writing for the *Deutsche Arbeiter-Zeitung* a series of articles headed "The Way to Peace," in which he pleads for an immediate general disarmament, declaring that a gradual one would in practice be more difficult. He thinks that the idea of a complete disarmament would, if strong propaganda were organised, by its logical force easily convince the German people. He affirms that, even in influential German circles, this idea has gained ground. The author declares that only by complete disarmament can Germany win liberty of the seas and Britain attain her principal aim—the destruction of German militarism. He concludes by exhorting Germans to continue striving for the liberty of the seas and the British for the destruction of German militarism, both being on the right way.

AUSTRIANS AND PEACE.

SOCIALISTS' PROPOSALS.

NO ANNEXATIONS.

The delegation of the German Socialist party in Austria, which is visiting Stockholm, has declared that in its opinion the general cause of the war was Imperialism, but that national questions had on occasion been used as pretexts. Nationalists were so intermingled in the Centre, East, and South-East of Europe that no territorial delimitation was possible, and any attempt to effect one would only give rise to fresh conflicts. Even where nationalities could be separated such a policy would only call into existence a congeries of small States, whose constitution would endanger their political and economic development. The disintegration of the existing great States would only serve the vicious Imperialistic aims of other States. For these reasons the delegation declared itself in favour of national autonomy, the realisation of which, however, ought, in conformity with the resolutions of the Basle Congress, to be the work of the nationalities themselves. The delegation further declared:—

1.—That it desired a peace without annexations.
2.—That it held all the Governments objectively responsible for the war, but wished to put aside the question of blame, and held that a general peace should be concluded without any war indemnities.
3.—That it was opposed to the annexation of Belgium, and was in favour of the independence of Serbia, for which access to the sea might perhaps be secured by its reunion with Montenegro.

4.—That the other Balkan States should come to an understanding for the settlement of their relations in such a way as to realise the motto, "The Balkans for the Balkan peoples."
5.—That the South-Slav countries and the crown provinces of Austria-Hungary should remain an integral part of the Empire, but that Socialists were bound to give their support to an autonomous polity for these people.

6.—That Finland and Russian Poland should be independent, while the Poles in Russian Galicia should obtain complete autonomy within the boundaries of Austria and Germany; that the Ruthenians should be treated in the same way; and that a permanent solution of the Polish problem for the future may be looked for in a free understanding of the two Central Powers with Russian Poland established as an independent State.

7.—That as a reply to the assertions that the present war is a war for the liberation of small nationalities, it is sufficient to point out that the Austrian State has been favourable to the preservation of small nationalities.

8.—That among the constituent elements of the treaty of peace special attention must be given to economic questions and the development of international co-operation, including the re-establishment of freedom of trade by land and sea, a diminution of the protectionist system, the establishment of the "open door" for all colonial domains, the creation of an international administration of all maritime commercial routes and inter-oceanic canals, and the construction of new railway routes by the co-operation and under the administration of all the Powers.

9.—That it protests against a policy of economic warfare such as was systematised by the Paris Conference of 1916, and is of opinion that Customs unions are defensible only when they are favourable to the development of free trade.

10.—That the treaty of peace ought also to contain the stipulations advocated by the Congress of International Unions.

11.—That the present war having done away with all the guarantees of maritime law, a return should be made to the conception of the Peace of Paris of 1856 as regards the prohibition of privatizing and the arming of merchantmen, the suppression of the right of capture, the exclusion from treatment as contraband of everything in the nature of raw materials necessary for feeding and clothing, the limitation of the right of blockade, the prohibition of the declaration of any part of the sea as a theatre of operations, and the limitation of the engines to be employed in naval and aerial warfare.

12.—That it is in favour of the continuation of the work sketched in outline by the two Hague Conventions for the limitation of armaments until it leads to complete disarmament by the organisation of purely defensive national militias, and by the nationalisation of war industries so far as the latter may still be necessary.

13.—That it is in favour of the unconditional convocation of a general congress, in which it is the duty of all Socialist parties to take part.—Reuter.

LONDON TO ROME BY AIR.

BRITISH AVIATOR'S FLIGHT.

A British aeroplane arrived at Rome recently, having flown from London, passing over Paris, Turin, and Pisa en route. The achievement of flying from London to Rome is a very remarkable one. In the absence of details as to the precise route followed it is impossible to say what was the exact mileage covered, but taking it as the crow flies from town to town as mentioned in the Central News message, the distance can hardly have been less than 1,000 miles, and may have been more. It is not stated whether the flight was accomplished without a stop, but that it is by no means impossible provided the weather conditions were favourable. So far the longest non-stop flight recorded is that of Lieutenant A. Marchal, who, on June 20th, 1916, flew from Nancy to Chalm, in Poland, a distance of 812 miles.

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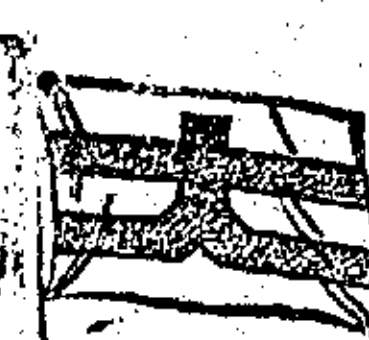
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"ROSHUMARU" FRIDAY, 20th July, at 10 A.M.
"AMAKUBA MARU" SUNDAY, 22nd July, at Noon.
"KAJO MARU" SUNDAY, 29th July, at Noon.

These Formosan Liners will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office, and while the steamer is alongside the wharf Telephone No. 74 will be fixed.

For FURTHER INFORMATION, apply to—

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No. 1, Queen's Building.

TEL Nos 744 and 745.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

Thursday, 16th July—
12.30 p.m.—British Traders' Insurance Co. Ltd., Extraordinary General Meeting.
Tuesday, 31st July—
11.30 a.m.—United Asbestos Oriental Agency Ltd., Meeting of Shareholders at the Offices of Messrs. Dodwell & Co., Ltd.
Noon—Action of Valuable Leasehold Property from the Liquidators of Messrs. Johnson & Co., at Sales Rooms, by Mr. Geo. P. Lammert.

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, July 16th

	Previous Day	On Date	On Date
	at 2 p.m.	at 6 a.m.	at 2 p.m.
Barometer	29.55	29.81	29.63
Temperature	73	77	76
Humidity	90	90	86
Wind Direction	West	NE	East
Force	1	2	1
Weather	1	0	or
Rain	9.50	—	2.53
Highest open-air Temperature on 15th	81		
Lowest open-air Temperature on 16th	77		

HONGKONG, 16TH JULY, 1917.

RUBBERS. (Singapore Currency)			PAID UP VALUE.	YEAR ENDS.	LATEST FOR QUOTATION.	DIVIDED FOR LAST YEAR.	INT. DIV. TO DATE.
Alor Gajah	...	...	\$1	Sept.	\$1.25	55 p. c.	20 p. c.
Ayer Panas	...	...	\$5	Jan.	\$11.40	25 p. c.	—
Glenealy	...	...	\$1	Oct.	\$2.30	50 p. c.	10 p. c.
Kedah	...	...	\$1	Apr.	\$1.35	424 p. c.	50 p. c.
Kempas	...	...	\$2	June	\$8.00	40 p. c.	15 p. c.
Kluang Pinda	...	...	\$1	Aug.	\$2.55 x d.	30 p. c.	10 p. c.
Malakoff	...	...	\$2	Dec.	\$4.25	30 p. c.	—
New Serendah	...	...	\$2	Dec.	\$4.20	25 p. c.	—
Sandycroft	...	...	\$3	Jan.	\$4.75	723 p. c.	20 p. c.
Tapak	...	...	\$10	Dec.	\$20.55	35 p. c.	10 p. c.
Plantation Rubber in London	...	...			2 5/8		

BANKS

Hongkong, 8th May, 1917. [14]

Hongkong, 14th May, 1917. 163

July 16th

WEATHER REPORT.

South Coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan... No. 1.

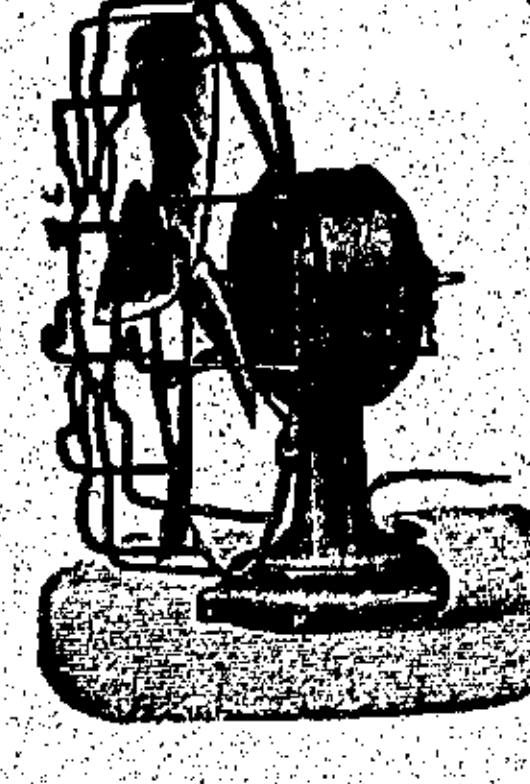
the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are under 15 years of age is expected to increase from 1.1 billion to 1.5 billion. The number of people aged 65 and over is expected to increase from 200 million to 400 million. The number of people aged 15 and over is expected to increase from 3.5 billion to 4.5 billion. The number of people aged 15 and over is expected to increase from 3.5 billion to 4.5 billion. The number of people aged 15 and over is expected to increase from 3.5 billion to 4.5 billion.

This Advertisement is issued by the British-American Tobacco Co., Ltd

• **Prevalence** is the proportion of a population that has a disease at a particular point in time. It is a snapshot of the disease in a population at a particular point in time. It is a measure of the burden of disease in a population.

1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 26

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